

Santo Domingo, the Improvident Mulatto Republic

COUNT CARTEVILLE.
THE DRESS REFORMER.

Count Carteville is a modern Beau Brummell who has recently made something of a stir in British fashionable circles by appearing at various functions requiring full dress in the attire shown in the cut. The count is a stickler for the conventions of the social world, but he has declared war against the ungraceful garment which



has so long been the accepted covering for the male nether extremities. He has initiated a vigorous crusade against the monstrosity and suggests as a substitute the becoming knee breeches of the Georgian period. Count Carteville is not the only reformer who has devoted himself to the downfall of long trousers, but obtuse masculinity seems to have accepted them for better or for worse.

BICYCLES IN FRANCE.

According to an official statement just published, 1,310,223 bicycles were taxed in France in 1903, being 103,481 more than in 1902. The department of the Seine (Paris) had the largest number (244,358) and Corsica the smallest (337). The number of motor cycles was 19,816 and of automobiles 19,888.

FOOD OF THE FUTURE.

"Man will eat 200 or 300 more foods in the year 2000 than he eats now," said a chemist. "A movement is on foot among the world's governments to increase the variety of our foods, every week from somewhere or other a new vegetable or fruit or nut is added to the international bill of fare."

WILLIAM K. LANE.



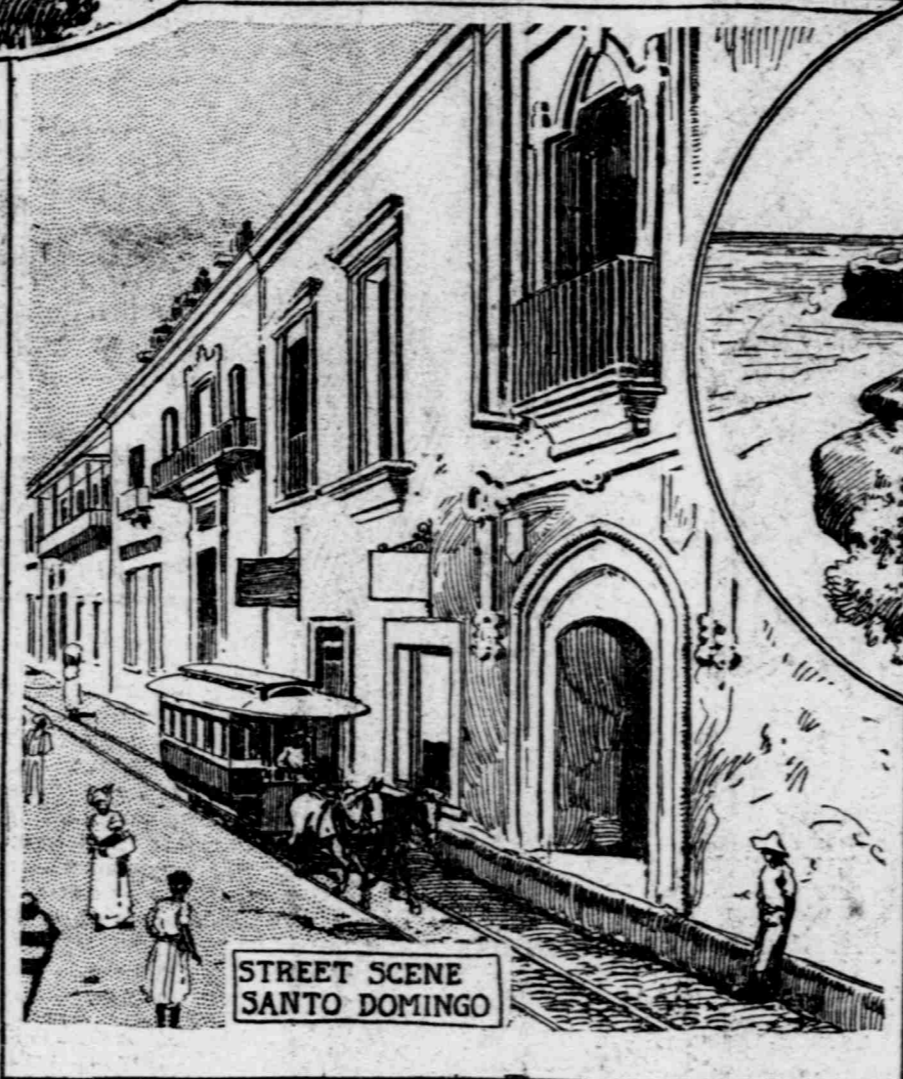
ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR OF SANTO DOMINGO



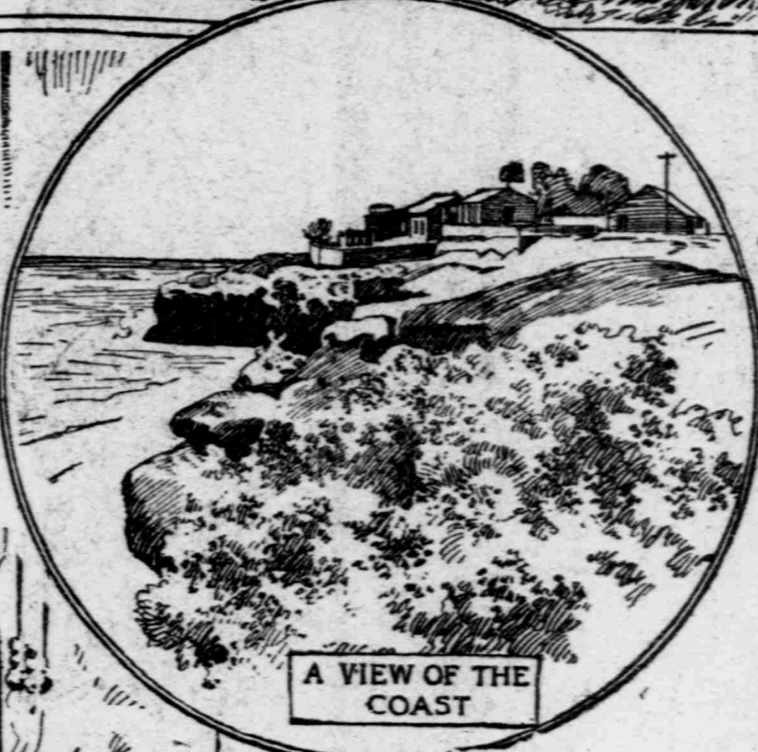
NATIONAL PALACE



PRESIDENT MORALES



STREET SCENE SANTO DOMINGO



A VIEW OF THE COAST

THE recent determination of the United States to assume temporary control of the finances of the Dominican republic once more brings that restless little West Indian government into public view. It has been apparent for some time that affairs in the republic have reached a critical stage. Its chief difficulty, eliminating the ever present tendency to revolutionize at the slightest pretext, seems to be a wonderful capacity to get into debt and a corresponding incapacity to get out again.

The national debt of the tiny mulatto republic now amounts to the respectable total of \$35,000,000, which in consideration of the comparatively unimportant figure cut by Santo Domingo in the congress of western nations is altogether too great. That has been the opinion of its impatient creditors for a long time, and more than one of them has protested that some settlement should be effected. Some of them have even declared their willingness to undertake a receivership, promising to wind up the affairs of the improvident republic with amazing celerity.

Such a proposition from a foreign state—Santo Domingo has shown a remarkable impartiality in the selection of her victims, many of them being European—could not be tolerated by the United States. The shade of the late James Monroe would rise in indignant protest at the mere suggestion. If there is any adjusting to be done it is clearly the privilege of the United States to do it. There does not seem to have been the slightest objection to that way out of the difficulty. It is most satisfactory to the foreign creditors, and the Dominicans themselves were so enthusiastic over the proposition that they tried at once to borrow more money on the strength of it.

In the carrying out of its praiseworthy interference it will be necessary as a preliminary first step for the United States to restore the republic to a condition of internal quietude. When this is effected the American readjusters will proceed to take charge of the country's revenues and pay off its obligations, those to American citizens receiving first attention. Reduced to its final terms, the proposition seems to be that the United States shall make the Dominicans behave themselves long enough to pay their debts. When that is accomplished the dusky republicans will be free to resume their spendthrift career if they so elect. It is possible that by that time they may become so enamored of the thrifty business methods of their guardians that they may choose to walk in their footsteps ever after. It is certain that the Dominicans are ardent admirers of the greater republic. In 1871 they voted almost unanimously to annex themselves to the United States. Although the honor of a closer connection was declined courteously, but firmly, it is not likely

that at the termination of its good service the United States would refuse to accept Samana bay as a coaling station. The presence of an American garrison at Samana would be a wholesome check to the passion for revolution which seems to possess the citizens of the island.

The island on which the republic of Santo Domingo is established is, next to Cuba, the largest of the West Indies. One-third of its area is devoted to the republic of Haiti, and the remainder constitutes Santo Domingo. These contiguous republics are often confused, but they are quite dissimilar in most features. The Dominicans are much more refined and circumspect in their ways than their neighbors and are less addicted to actual bloodshed in their periodical revolutions. They are for the most part mulattoes of Spanish and negro origin. The few Spanish families that have not intermingled with the prevailing type constitute the aristocracy of the republic and hold themselves loftily aloof from their less fortunate neighbors.

Education in its proper sense is prac-

tically unknown. The parish priests have established a few schools of an elementary character, which are under the supervision of sisters and lay brothers of the mendicant orders. These schools are entirely insufficient and are not well patronized. The average Dominican has not yet awakened to the necessity of adding to the knowledge with which nature has endowed him. The mulatto population, numbering at least half a million, is not inclined to be quarrelsome, but trouble is fomented by political tricksters who are trying constantly to ob-

tain an opportunity to loot the public treasury. The people are for the most part industrious and patient, submitting to continual misgovernment and official peculation with remarkable good nature.

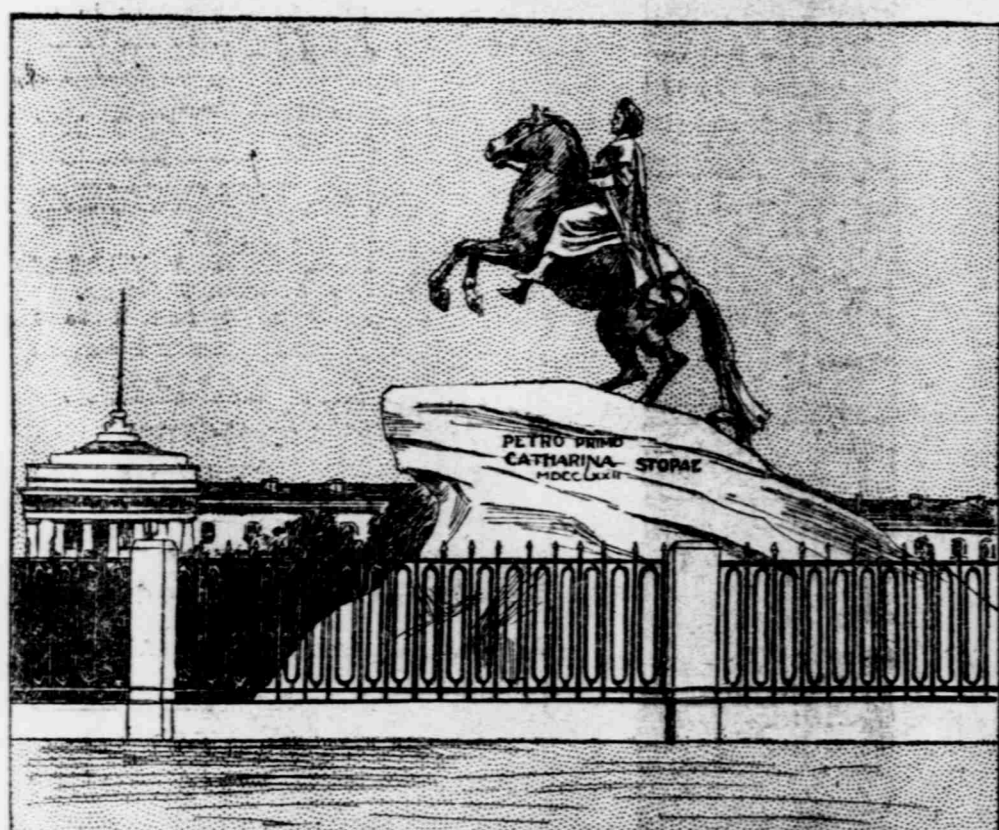
The president of the republic is practically a dictator. As often as suits his convenience he submits to an election, and he is careful to have it occur at a time when there is no well organized opposition. The general system of government is copied after that of the United States. Officials are plentiful, and the national revenues are far from

sufficient to maintain the usual expenditure. Add to this the fact that a large proportion of the legally collectible revenue never reaches the national treasury, and the cause of Santo Domingo's bankruptcy becomes apparent. With a population of 610,000, about one-twelfth that of the state of New York, and an area of 18,045 square miles, about one-third that of the Empire State, Santo Domingo is divided into twelve provinces. This means twelve governors, each with his staff and retinue. There are also fifty-eight minor communal governments and more than sixty alcaldes, each entitled to a company of soldiers and numerous underlings.

The annual revenue is \$1,700,000, and the military establishment, including the navy, costs \$4,800,000 a year. All the officials are the personal appointees of the president, and the army is composed of men friendly to his interests. Judging from the past, the chief object of each administration has been to mulct the people of the largest possible amount before a revolution brings

RUSSIAN PICTURES OF MORE THAN PASSING INTEREST

STATUE OF PETER THE GREAT AT ST. PETERSBURG.



The Russian capital contains many beautiful squares, and most of them are adorned with statues. The one shown in the cut was erected to the memory of Peter the Great by the Empress Catherine II., who was a German woman of much ability. It is in Senate square, one of the most charming spots in the city. This equestrian statue of the great empire builder is acknowledged by all artists to be one of the most noble examples of sculpture in the world. Catherine was a warm admirer of the great emperor's way of doing things, and when she came to the throne she at once began to carry out some of his projects. She added many fine structures to the capital.

SCENE ON A ST. PETERSBURG CANAL.



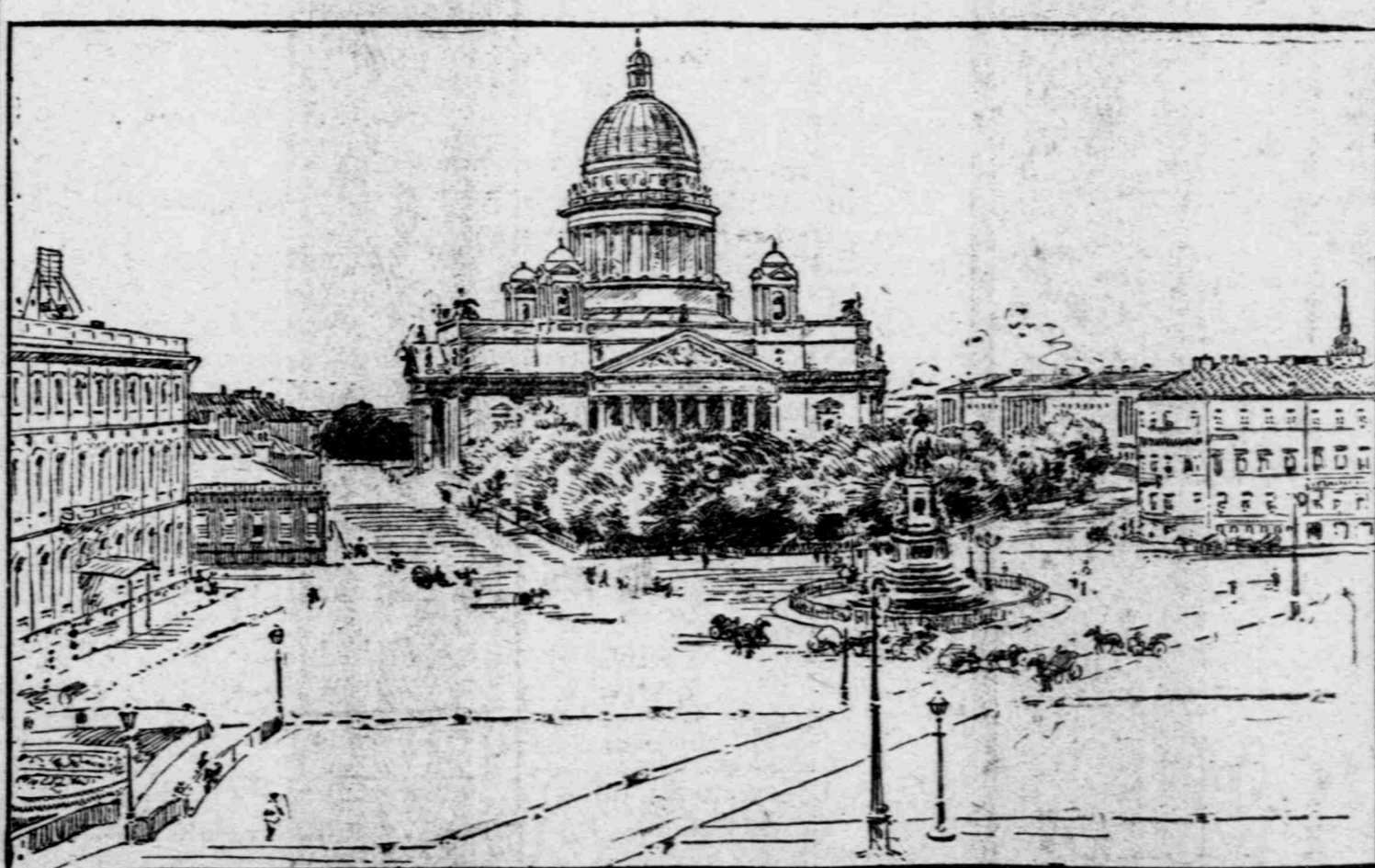
The cut is from a photograph taken on the Pratchetchny bridge in the Russian capital. It is an excellent illustration of the manner in which St. Petersburg is intersected by these artificial water courses. Many of them were planned by Peter the Great, who always had a great admiration for Amsterdam, where he had worked as a shipwright. Some of the canals were constructed to relieve the overflow of the river Neva at the breaking up of the ice.

SOLDIERS MARCHING IN ST. PETERSBURG STREET.



The cut illustrates a scene of everyday life in the streets of the Russian capital. A company of soldiers just arrived from the interior recruiting station or from some faraway garrison town is making its way through one of the snow carpeted thoroughfares of St. Petersburg. In such a time as the present the movement of troops in the Muscovite cities is so frequent that little attention is given them.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. ISAAC AT ST. PETERSBURG.



The Cathedral of St. Isaac, brought into public notice by the recent civil disturbances at the Russian capital, is not only one of the most imposing churches in St. Petersburg, but it is also a somewhat reduced replica of St. Peter's at Rome. It has all the dignity of the Roman model, and its proportions are rather more successful. The interior of the Russian temple in nowise resembles the great basilica of San Pietro. It is far more splendid in its ornamentation and abounds in color and gold. It was begun in 1819 and was under construction for thirty-six years. It is certainly one of the best examples of neo-classic architecture in Europe.

THE CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR IN MOSCOW.



The cut shows the comparatively modern Church of the Saviour in the ancient Muscovite capital. It is a noble structure built of white marble in the Lombardo-Byzantine style, is cruciform in shape and is surmounted by five gilded cupolas. It contains a collection of paintings by native artists.

"EMPEROR AND AUTOCRAT."

The general allusion to the ruler of Russia as the czar is, strictly speaking, incorrect. His official title is "emperor and autocrat." "Czar" is the old Russian word for "lord" or "prince" and was abandoned by Peter the Great on his triumphal return from Pottava, his crowning victory over Charles XII. of Sweden. Since then the Russian monarch has been officially entitled "the emperor," and at the congress of Vienna in 1815 his right to the imperial term was admitted by the powers, with the proviso that, though he was emperor, he had no precedence over the kings of western Europe.

A PRINCE'S CHECKERED CAREER.

Prince Michael Chilkoff, imperial minister of railways for Russia, has had a varied experience in life. He was born heir to an immense estate and as a youth was reared in the luxury which is so characteristic of the Russian nobility. He had a taste for mechanical engineering, and in 1857 he came to America and spent a year in the study of railroads. Soon after his return



home the czar issued the proclamation freeing the serfs. This resulted in great financial loss to the prince's father, and the old man became very bitter against the reform. Michael was enthusiastic in its support, and the upshot of the matter was a quarrel. The young man renounced his title and came to America. He worked for a dollar a day in a Philadelphia machine shop until he had learned the business and then went to South America. Thence he returned to Russia under the name of John Magill.

BAZAARS ON THE RED SQUARE AT MOSCOW.



The picture illustrates most forcibly the modern innovation which has penetrated the holy city of the Russians. On one side of the large open space in the center of the city known as the Red square rises the mediæval Kremlin, that curious combination of fortress, palace and church, with its gilded cupolas and minarets. Directly opposite is a row of fashionable shops of most modern design.